That is to say, he was a "philosophical anatomist", and believed that the facts of homology justified a doctrine of archetypal ideas. He differed from Agassiz most markedly in his apparent disregard of embryological work.

By his *Researches on the Fossil Remains of the Extinct Mammals of Australia, with a notice of the Extinct Marsupials of England* (2 vols., 1877), his *Memoirs on the Extinct Wingless Birds of New Zealand* (2 vols., 1879), his *History of British Fossil Reptiles* (1849–1884), his *British Fossil Mammals and Birds* (1846), his numerous papers on the Mesozoic land-reptiles to which he gave the name of Dinosaurs, his monograph on the oldest known bird, *Archæopteryx*, and a hundred other pieces of work, Owen did incalculable service to palæontology.

Sharing Cuvier's confidence in the principle of correlation, he did not hesitate to reconstruct from the most fragmentary evidence, and the mistakes into which he was thus often led have been valuable lessons to subsequent workers.

Louis Agassiz.

We have already noticed that Louis Agassiz (1807–1873) may be described as a Cuvierian who was at the same time an embryologist. His palæontological work, with which we have here to do, was mainly concerned with fossil fishes, to which he was attracted while still a young student, stimulated perhaps by Bronn's lectures on palæontology, by the publication of Goldfuss's *Petrefacta Germaniæ*, and by the fine collections of fossils at Munich. The precise opportunity for studying fishes was found, however, in a collection which had remained as a residue of a Brazilian exploration by Von Martius and Spix. These were handed over to Agassiz by Von Martius, who was professor of botany in Munich, and the coincidence is curious that one of Agassiz's subsequent explorations was to Brazil.

It is historically interesting to notice that as a student for a session in Heidelberg, Agassiz had attended the lectures of Schelling and Oken, which doubtless had their influence in strengthening his natural idealism.